BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1818. [NUMBER 1359

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

THE following advertisement by the Government at Fort William is republished for general information.

FORT WILLIAM.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 11TH 1818.

The public are hereby informed that no further subscriptions will be received to the Loan which was opened on the 4th of April last, and the several Officers of Government whom it concerns, are hereby prohibited from granting any further acknowledgements for subscriptions to the Loan in question, after the receipt of the present notification by such Officers respectively.

Published by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sig.) HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt.

A TRUE COPY,

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Conucil,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th September 1818.

Government Notification.

THE following report from the Secretary to the Medical Board, with its accompanying address from several of the Parsee and Hindoo Inhabitants of Bombay, is published for general information, as it cannot fail of proving highly gratifying to every British subject, to find that the Natives of this Island are grateful for the aid afforded to them, under the dreadful calamity with which they have been, and are still sorely visited.

The Governor in Council can assure the several respectable persons who have signed the address, that the British Government feels the strongest solicitude for their welfares. And whilst the Governor in Council is gratified to learn that the exertions of the Medical Officers have, under the favor of Divine Providence, been attended with such eminent success, he cannot too strongly impress on the minds of the Native Inhabitants, a conviction of the urgent necessity of an early application for Medical relief in the event of an attack by the Cholera Morbus.

The testimony borne in the address to the exertions of the Medical Officers is confined to the limits of the Fort; but the Governor in Council cannot omit expressing his high satisfaction at the indefatigable and humane exertions of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Taylor who is in charge of the Medical duties of the Native Town, and of the other Medical Gentlemen employed on this interesting and important duty.

TO

FRANCIS WARDEN, Esq.

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

The Medical Board deem it an agreeable part of their duty to submit to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council the enclosed Copy of a letter to their address, from some of the most respectable Native Inhabitants of this Island, as containing a strong proof of the grateful sense they entertain of the wise and benevolent measures which Government has been pleased to extend to them on the present melancholy occasion; and as evincing a liberality of sentiment, honorable to themselves, and pleasing as a record of the progressive extinction of prejudices, which, it is to be hoped, may be entirely removed at no very remote period.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. OGILVY,
Sec. Med. Board.

BOMBAY,
Med. Board's Office,
31ST AUGUST 1818.

TO

G. OGILVY, Esq.

Secretary to the Medical Board,

SIR,

The Individuals, who have signed this address, take the liberty of requesting you will lay before the Medical Board, the high sense they entertain of the very prompt, liberal, and extensive professional assistance, which, under the humane and generous measures authorized and adopted by the Government, has been so effectually rendered by the Medical Officers of this Presidency to the native population, since the recent appearance on this island, of that most dreadful and afflicting malady termed the "Cholera Morbus", which having raged through a large portion of the continent of India, has at length visited with extraordinary violence the Island of Bombay.

We hope to be excused for thus early making known the feelings of gratitude and complacency, that have arisen in our minds, from witnessing the unparalleled personal exertions and fatigue, that have been sustained by Doctors Maxwell and Ogilvy, in the application of their professional talents, by day and by night, towards the alleviation and cure of those natives (in the Fort especially), who have been attacked by this fatal epidemic; and we joyfully and heartily congratulate those Gentlemen, and the other professional Gentlemen of Bombay, on the general success of the remedies applied.

The generosity of our beneficent Government placed the fullest powers in the hands of the superior Medical authorities, towards the mitigation of this severe public calamity; and the Medical authorities have most amply seconded the humane views of Government, as testified by the numerous stations appointed on the Island for administering relief, and the numerous native assistants that have been appointed to act under the Gentlemen of the profession, in every quarter of the Island. In alluding to the entertainment of extra native asistance, for aiding in this most populous Island the medical Gentlemen, we beg you will do us the kindness, to make favorable mention of Ragoonath Joshee the Gentoo practitioner, whose knowledge, and entire confidence in the European practice and medicines, has tended at this serious juncture, so essentially to remove the unhappy prejudices, hitherto prevalent amongst the natives towards the medicines administered by Europeans, and has thence materially operated to facilitate the benevolent views of the Government and the Medical Board.

We again solicit the indulgence of the Board for this intrusion, but we were really unable to resist this expression of our feelings.

Under the existing pressure of the severe disorder alluded to, and the daily effects thereof in a population so great and extensive as ours, we can only look up in humble awe and submission to the will of an all merciful God, and earnestly pray, that in His infinite goodness, He will be pleased soon to remove from us this heavy and awful visitation.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed)

" JEMSETJEE BOMANJEE,
" HORMASJEE BOMANJEE,
" DEVIDASS HERJEVANDAS,
" NAGURDASS HERJEE MOODY,
" FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
" JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
" FRAMJEE NANABHOY,
"
" CURSETJEE MANACKJEE,
" CURSETJEE ARDASEER,

BOMBAY,
29th August 1818.

A True Copy,
GEO. OGILVY,
Secretary Medical Board.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed Proposals will be received by the Military Board on Thursday the 24th instant at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, from any person or persons willing to contract for performing the Hammallage duties of the Commissary General's Department, for the period of one year commencing the 1st November 1818.

It must be clearly understood, that two unexceptionable Securities will be required for the due performance of the engagement, and that the Tenders must be accompanied by a Statement of the rates of charge, at which the particular duties will be performed; a specification of which may be seen on application at the Military Board's office.

By Order of the Military Board,

E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Military Board's Office,
10th Sept. 1818.

FOR SALE
ON
COMMISSION
AT
Loughlin's Rooms,
For Ready Money, Viz.

INDIA Market Madeira, upwards of 3 years in the settlement, at the following reduced prices, Viz.

In Whole Pipes, ...	Each Rs.	300.
Half Ditto, ...	"	150.
Quarter Ditto, ...	"	75.
Also Pale Ale per Hhd.	"	30.
And India Market Madeira which has been in bottle upwards of one year, per dozen, ...		10.

Bombay, 11th Sept. 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next,

SUNDRY articles of Household furniture, a number of Books, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise at 12 o'clock, a strong Chesnut Buggy Horse, with Buggy and Harness, also a strong and serviceable saddle Horse, calculated for a charger, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 11th September 1818.

FREIGHT,
TO PENANG, MALACCA, AND JAVA.
THE SHIP

PO,
CAPTAIN T. H. HIGGINS,

WILL receive freight for the above places. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. DE FARIA and Co. or the Commander No. 7 Military square.

Bombay, 12th September 1818.

FOR SALE,

THE following articles, at the corner house in Military square opposite the house occupied by Mr. John Goring, at the undermentioned reduced prices, (if not sold will be re-shiped for England in a few days.)

Old London particular Madeira wine,

Phelps Page & Co. Rs.	515	per pipe.
Do....do....do....do.	257½	per Hhd.
Do....do....do... do. Keirs & Co.	515	per pipe.
Do....do....do... do...do.	257½	per Hhd.
Do....do....do... do. in Bottles.	17 Rs.	per doz.

Bombay, 12th September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of LIEUT. COL. JOHN LYALL, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 5th September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT LUXIMON MANCOJEE and NANNA MANCOJEE of Bombay, Weaver inhabitants, have sold and assigned over unto BHAWOO NARRONJEE WASSOODEW, also of the same place, Weaver inhabitant, all that CART or GARDEN of two wheels or thereabouts called MHOTEY CHURNEY, situated without the Town Walls, behind the premises of SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT; any person or persons having claim or demand of whatsoever nature on the same, are requested to make the same known within fourteen days from the date hereof, unto BALLAJEE DADAJEE in the Courier Office, after which time, none will be attended to.

Bombay 11*th September* 1818.

ખબર·ફીઆથી·આપીએયેન

અકશીમંન·માનકોજી·તથા·નંનંઆ
નકોજી·ખતરી·શ્રી·ચુમણજનો·રેવાશી
છે·એ·ઘણીઆએ·લાકુ·નંરણજી·વાશુ
દેવ·ખતરી·શ્રી·ચુમણજનો·રેવાશી·તે
નોનં·વાડી·છઆ·બાગ·આશરે·બે·રે
હનોછે·નાંમે·મોટી·ચરની·તે·વેચુછે·બા
રકોટ·મધે·શંકરશેટ·બાબુલશેટનાં·ગે
ફેરની·પછવાડે·એ·કુપર·કરએકર·જોક
અગાર·જોકોનો·દાવો·અગાર·જેકુકુ·કુ
રએકર·રીતનુ·કોએતો·તે·ઘણીઓનેપા
શે·અરજ·કરીને·માંગેચને·આજથી·૬
ન ૧૪ માં·આવીને·બાબાજી·દાદાજી·બ
ગરીને·કોરીઅર·કારીશમાં·નાકેર·કરે
નેઆર·પછી·એ·દાવો·કબુલ·કરશે·ન
કી—તા· ૧૧ મી·સપ્ટેમબર ૧૮૧૮

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Mr. Surgeon Maxwell's resignation of the situation of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, and to appoint Surgeon Robert Eckford, to succeed him in that situation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (Paras. 2d and 3d) of the Honorable Court's dispatch dated 23d January 1818, re-establishing the allowance of Rupees (1500) one thousand five hundred, to subaltern Officers as passage money to England.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department under date the 23d January 1818 *to the Supreme Government.*

PARA. 2D. Having reconsidered our Orders of the 10th June 1815 (Paragraphs 131 and 5) relative to the sum to be paid for the Passage of subaltern Officers proceeding to England at the Company's expense, we have determined to revert to the amount fixed in 1810, and accordingly direct that the sum to be so allowed in future be fixed at one thousand five hundred Rupees.

3d. You will be pleased to send a Copy of this Order to the other Presidencies for their information and guidance.

Major C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of three months from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Wilkins, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant James Laurie, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, Persian Interpreter to the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Deckan, in the room of Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Hollis, who is permitted to do duty with His Highness the Nezam's reformed Horse: Date of appointment 1st September 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received an anonymous letter from Surat relative to the disease which is unhappily so prevalent amongst us. Altho' the letter is written by a professional man, we cannot think its publication would have a good tendency. The writer has avowedly not seen the disease; the practice he recommends, in some of the ordinary cases of the Cholera Morbus, might be the most proper one to be pursued, but it would be certain death in the majority of cases which occur here: the practice recommended by Mr. Corbyn has been found throughout India, we believe, on the whole, most successful. The disease in question ought perhaps never to have been called Cholera Morbus.

THE
COURIER,
SEPTEMBER 12, 1818.

The arrival of the Victory brings down our English intelligence to the 22d May. This ship is not the bearer of any very important public news. We have been fortunate enough to receive by her some of our Morning Chronicles to the 16th May, and we have also been just kindly favored with a set of Couriers, the only one received we believe, down to the 22d May, from which we have made a few extracts of the principal articles of intelligence.

The Duke of Kent is to be married to the Princess Marie Louise Victoire, widow of the late Prince of Leiningen and sister to His Royal Highness Prince Leopold.

The Duke of Cambridge was married on the 7th May to the Princess Augusta of Hesse.

The marriage of the Duke of Clarence is not broken off in consequence of the votes of the House of Commons respecting his future income.

Her Majesty, we are sorry to find, has been very seriously unwell; so much so, that the Lord Chancellor has deemed it adviseable to introduce a bill into Parliament to provide for the care of His Majesty's person, in the event of the Queen not being able to be with him.

The accounts respecting the war in the northern part of South America are contradictory; both sides claim the victory; but on the whole the independent cause seems to be gaining ground, as even the Courier acknowleges that Morillo, the royalist general, must have been defeated.

The Victory spoke with the Coldstream, bound to Madras, in 6° N. Lat., on the 27th June, and ascertained from her, that the Lady Lushington left Madeira on the 1st June.

We rejoice to observe that Ministers have been compelled, by the general feelings manifested in both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of pensions to the widows of our gallant officers, to do away the regulation which with-held the allowed pittance in cases where the widow was possessed of income, from other sources, of double the amount of the pension.

The Prince of Conde died at Paris on the 13th of May at the advanced age of 82.

The Hon'ble Charles Gordon is returned to Parliament for the borough of East Grinstead, in the room of Sir George Johnstone Hope, deceased.

The Hannah, Heathorne, we find, arrived at Liverpool the 2d May. She carried home accounts of the battles at Mehidpore, and Nagpore, and the first mention we made of the conflict at Corygaum. The Jemima from this port arrived off Deal the 12th May; and the Waterloo, Birch, from China the 4th May: the Marquis Camden, Larkins, and the Inglis, Hay, also were off that port on the 5th May.

From a list of ships that have passed Malacca for China, we learn that the Sulimany arrived the 27th and sailed 29th June, the Ann and Lord Castlereagh arrived 4th July and sailed again the next day.

The Swallow for London will sail to-morrow, and the packet to be sent by her will remain at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. office until nine o'clock in the morning.

The Surat Castle will sail for London towards the end of this month, and letters to be forwarded by her will be received at the Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. 8th instant.

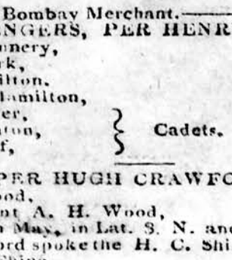
We understand that Dhurmajee Purtub Row and brother, who were taken by the party ed horse under the command of the utenant Sutherland, as detailed in our 15th ultimo, have been executed by order of the Nizam's go- cannot ascertain with any certuth of the report, that it was by the orders of Dhurmajee that Captain Vaughan and his brother were so basely put to death at Tulliganm; but however this may be, the crimes of this wretch and his brother were sufficiently ample to justify the severe measures which have been adopted against them.

We observe that Lieutenant Col. J. Baillie, formerly resident at Lucknow, has offered himself a candidate for a seat in the East India direction.

Our columns of this week will be found to contain two excellent letters on the subject of the disease now so fatally prevalent. We have the satisfaction to learn that it has very considerably decreased at this presidency.

On the last Sunday in August, a most excellent sermon was preached at Surat by the Reverend T. Carr, the Chaplain, in aid of the Bombay Education Society, when the collection amounted to near 700 rupees.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. John Clunes.
Cadet Neil Campbell,
Do. Graham Lloyd,
Do. Henry Spencer,
Do. R. C. Cowan,
Do. Wm. Cavaye,
Do. H. Lyons,
Do. J. Athill,
Do. Brooker,
} England.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL,]—Sept. 9th Ship Victory, Free Trader, Capt. John Braithwaite, from England.

PASSENGERS AS PER EXTRA. OF 9, INST.

DEPARTURE.]—Sept. 10th Grab Ship Larkasor, Nacqudah Sullimaa Dawood, to Bengal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—August 18th, H. C. Ship Astell, Capt. Cresswell, and Phœnix Captain Thomas White, from England and the Downs 25th April,—do. Ship Waterloo, Captain H. Moor, from London 20th April, and Teneriffe, 12th May.—20th, Ship Harriett, Captain C. H. Bean, from Padang 3d August, Passengers: Dr. D. Anderson, and Mr. G. Stevens,—21st, Brig Greyhound, Captain Thomas Ritchie, from New South Wales 10th ultimo.

DEPARTURES.] August 18th, Ship General Graham, Captain Thomas Weatherhead, for Bengal,—do. Ship Recovery, Captain Wm. Fatherly, for ditto,—19th, Arab Ship Naddershaw, Nacoda Shaik Calphan, for Penang and Batavia,—do. Ship Rochester, Captain D. Sutton, for Bengal.—21st, H C. Ships Astell, Captain Cresswell, and Phœnix, Captain White, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—August 6th, H. C. E. S. Henry Porcher, J. P. Antice, from England, 1st April,

Ship Mary Ann, R. Robertson, from Gibraltar, 13th Ditto.

7th, Honorable Company's Extra Ship Fairlie, T. E. Ward, from London, 1st ditto.

10th, Ship Liverpool, J. Green, from Liverpool, 12th February, and Jyracombe 28th March.

Ship Hugh Crawford, W. Athol, from Greenock, 12th April.

11th, Ship Bombay Merchant.——

THE PASSENGERS, PER HENRY PORCHER.

Mrs. Chinnery,
Miss Clerk,
——Hamilton,
——H. Hamilton,
Mr. Foster,
—— Fenton,
—— Raif,
} Cadets.

PER HUGH CRAWFORD.

Mrs. Wood,
Lieutenant A. H. Wood,

On the 23th May, in Lat. S. N. and Lon. 20. 30. the Hugh Crawford spoke the H. C. Ship Cabalva, from London for China.

On the 20th July, in Lat. 4. 50. S. and Lon. 82. fpoke the Ship Partridge, from Bombay bound to London.

PER FAIRLIE.

Mrs. Yiver,
Mrs. D. A. Matthews,
Miss M. A. Matthews,
Major Shaw H. M. Service,
Mr. F. S. Matthews, Assistant Surgeon,
—— W. Ashfield,
—— R. Bellow,
—— A. Macdonald,
} Cadets.
—— J. Scott,
—— J. Thomas,
—— J. Lloyd,
—— T. Leehmere,
} Cadets for Bombay.
——T. Galloway, Free Mariner,
Masters J. and G. T. Yiver.

DEPARTURES.]—August 6th Ship Jane, R. Mearns, for Gibraltar and Malta.

Ship Shaw Khusroo, R. N. Haram. for China.

American brig Hope, D. Cross, for Boston.

7th, Ship Standard G. Stephens, for London.

Ship Ocean, S. Remmington, for ditto.

8th, Ship Lady Sophia, J. G. Duncan, for China

10th, Ship Duchess of Argyle H. Cathre, for Columbo.

Ship Marchioness of Hastings, J. Robinson, for do.

Ship Belle Alliance, W. Rulf, for Ceylon.

Ship Coromandel, T. Baker, for Columbo.

Ship Success, F. Patrick, for ditto.

Ship Forbes, J. Ford, for ditto.

Ship Hope, P. Butler, for China.

14th Ship Lady Nugent, R. Swanston, for Columbo.

Ship Caledonian, R. Gillies, for Greenock.

Ship Success, T. Martin, for London.

Ship Aurora, T. Milner, for Columbo.

Vessels remaining at the following Stations, 10th August, 1818.

Diamond Harbour:—Ship Cambridge; St. Julion; (Spanish) and Honorable Company's Ship Fairlie.

Kedgeree,—Honorable Company's Ship Ernsand; Ship Helen, gone down; Hope, (American brig,) and brig Jane, outward bound remains.

New Anchorage:—Honorable Company's Ship Castle Huntly; Dunira; Matchioness of Ely; Ships Fort William, and Larkins.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.] On the 1st September at Broach, the Lady of Captain Meall, of a Daughter.

At Harrington lodge on the 10th instant the Lady of David Malcolm, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.]—On the 3d instant, Vencajee Rungajee, aged 68 years, a Hindoo Native of this place, and for many years past a Purvoe in the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—At the Scotch Church, on the 24th Aug. by the Rev. Dr. Allan, Quarter Master Henderson, of the Horse Artillery, to Miss Cross, daughter of Mr. Conductor Cross, of this Presidency.

BIRTHS.]—At Bangalore, on the 10th Aug. the Lady of Capt. Wilson. Barrack Master of that Station, of a Daughter.

On the 11th of August, Mrs. Gregory M'Kertich, of a Son.

At Negapatam, on the 15th inst. the Lady of Arthur Brooke, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATH.]—At Vellore, on the 9th inst. Ellen Allicia, the Daughter of Captain Broderick, H. M. 34th Regt. aged one year, four months and eight days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.] On the 7th Aug. Mrs. W. Tucker, of a Daughter

At Allahabad, on the 23d July, the Wife of Mr. W. Mackenzie, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

Lately, at Berhampore, the Lady of Lieut. Howard, H. C. Eur. Reg. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.] On the 3d Aug. Ewan Law, Esq. C. S. to Mary Ann, Second Daughter of the late John Hongerford, Esq.

On the 27th July, Lieut. Adjutant and Quartermaster Wood, Art. to Miss Bell.

At Sylhet, on the 4th July, C. D. Russell, Esq. C. S. to Miss Raynsford.

At Bareilly, on the 18th July, John Bosanquet, Esq. C. S. to Miss E. M. Boileau.

DEATHS.] On the 25th July, Lieut. A. T. Pyne, of the 1st, 11th N. I.

On the 22d July, on board his Boat, at the Ghaut below Mr. Maxwell's house, at Cawnpore, Walter Ritchie, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Lately at Ghazeepore, Mr. Burr, attached to the Stud Depot at that place.

At Moorshedabad, on the 1st Aug. the Lady of L. Grant, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station.

At Arrah, on the 21st July, Clara, Daughter of E. Scott Waring, Esq. C. S.—aged 15 months.

On the 20th July, at Futtyghur, R. L. Davies, Surgeon, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 48 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—11 April at Tiverton, Charles Taylor Esq. of Totnes, to Harriet, second daughter of Captain Carew, R. N.

H. Faulkner, Esq. to Harriet, youngest daughter of J. W. Cooper, Esq. E. K. M.

16 Do. Mr. Joshua Bloomer, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Ann Allerton, of Wyken county of Salop.

At Camberwell, Mr. W. Barrymore, to Miss Adams.

18 Do. at Fareham, Hants, Ann, third daughter of Captain Becher, R. N. and Frances, his wife, niece of the Countess of Oxford, to Charles Wedekind Nepean, Esq. third son of Lieut. Genl. Nepean, brother of Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. Governor of Bombay.

21 Do. at Florence, W. J. H. B. Folkes Esq. only son of Sir M. B. F. Bart. to Charlotte P. youngest daughter of Dominic Browne Esq.

23 Do. Sir G. O. P. Turner Bart. to Helen Eliza, only daughter of J. W. Bayfield Esq.

Do. George Watson Esq. formerly of the 2d Drag. Gu. to Anna, daughter of the late Col. Wm. Conolly.

Do. T. H. Aveline Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of Mrs. Savage.

30 Do. James Cowan Esq. to Caroline, third daughter of the late Richard Yardwyn Esq.

Do. At Reading Wm. S. Smith Esq. 10. R. Huss. to Sarah Brading, 3d daughter of John Bockett Esq.

Do. Wm. Jeffs Esq. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Stokes Esq.

Do. At Exeter Joseph Sparkes Esq. to Miss Weston.

Do. At New Windsor William Curll Esq. of Bellholm to Charlotte, daughter of A. Healey Esq.

Do. Francis Bishop Esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late Revd. Jos. Watson.

Do. Captain T. Crosse, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Gordon Esq.

1 May, At Limpsfield the Revd. Robert Tritton to Mary eldest daughter of V. H. Brisco Esq. of Hockwood.

4 Do. At Streatham William Hy. Cottou Esq. to Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Lovegrove Esq.

Do. George Robert Smith Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of John Maberly Esq. M. P.

Do. At Morden A. R. C. Dallas Esq. Asst. Com. General to Mrs. Edge.

Do. At York Major Crowder to Eliza Pulleyn, eldest daughter of the late T. P. Mosley Esq.

5 Do. The Hon'ble Granville L. Proby M. P. to Isabella, daughter of the Hon'ble Hugh Howard.

Do. At Gloucester the Revd. C. Pitt of Oriel College Oxford to Anne Eliza, widow of R. Robbins Esq.

7 Do. At Christ Church Surry Mr. John Whitehead of Bankside to Maria, daughter of James Green Esq.

Do. Mr. Joseph Browne to Maria, youngest daughter of George Davies Esq.

9 Do. William V. Hellyer Esq. to Mrs. C. W. Boys widow of Captain C. W. Boys R. N.

Do. Robert W. Dallas Esq. Captain 9 foot, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Henry Davidson Esq.

Do. Mr. J. D. Powles to Emma, eldest daughter of Colonel Ogle, H. E. I. C. S.

11 Do. Mr. Henry Attride to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of Asher Humphreys Esq.

12 Do. The Hon'ble Henry Mauvers Pierrepont to the lady Sophia Cecil.

Do. At Cheltenham, Samuel Sotheby Esq. to Mrs. Laura Smith.

Do. At Tonbridge Thomas Weatherall Esq. of London, to Caroline, daughter of Martin Pearkes Esq.

Do. George Hogge Esq. of Thornham Hall to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Ainslie.

18 Do. At Liverpool Jos. Cooke Esq. of Cardingan to Jane, 2d daughter of Thomas Rodie Esq.

19 Do. At Camberwell Mr. Henry Butler to Mary, eldest daughter of Benjamin Smith Esq.

21 Do. John Mytton of Halston, Esq. to Harriet Emma, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Jones.

BIRTHS.]—8 April, at Ochtertyre, lady Mary Murray, of a son.

Saturday, in Cumberland-street, Portman-square the lady of Captain Russell, of a son.

13 Do. at Florence, the lady of James T. Bowdon, Esq. of a daughter.

14 Do. Mrs. Edward Ball, of Walthamstow, of a son.

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In Doughty-street, the lady of Harwood Austwick, Esq. of a daughter.
16 Do. in Upper Baker-street, the lady of Donald Mackay, Esq. of a son.
Do. At his House at Dedham, the lady of W. B. Goodrich, Esq. of a daughter.
18 Do. In Great Queen-street Westminster, the lady of Captain Maude, R. N. of a son.
19 Do. Mrs. Fryer Smallman, of Penton-street, Pentonville, of a son.
21 Do. At Castletown, Isle of Man, the lady of General Cuming, of a daughter.
23 Do. The lady of W. Newton, of a daughter.
The lady of George Sinclair Esq. of a son.
27 Do. Mr. Marable, of a son.
28 Do. The lady of Professor Millington, of a son.
Do. At Farnham, the lady of Lieut. Col. Campbell, 46th Regt. of a son.
Do. In the fleet prison the lady of Charles H. Baseley Esq. of a son.
30 Do. At Bruxelles, the lady of H. W. Aubrey Esq. of a son.
Do. At Naples, the lady of Thomson Bonar Esq. of a son.
1 May, the lady of Capt. J. B. Smith, R. N. of a son.
3 Do. The lady Walpole of a son.
Do. at Oxford, the lady of Wm. Lewis Esq. of a daughter.
Do. the lady of Ralph Wm. Gray Esq. of Backwood, of a daughter.
4 Do. the lady of James Loch Esq. of a daughter.
5 Do. at Loseley Park, the lady of J. W. Spicer Esq. of a son.
6 Do. the lady of the Revd. Henry Hale, of a daughter.
8 Do. at Statfold Hall, the lady of Stanley Pope Wolferstan Esq. of a daughter.
Do. at Brahan Castle, the Hon'ble Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, of a son.
9 Do. the lady of the Hon'ble D. M. Erskine, of a daughter.
10 Do. the lady of John Thornhill Esq. of a son.
12 Do. the lady of Andrew Loughnan Esq. of a son.
13 Do. at Paris, lady Harriet Drummond, of a daughter.
15 Do. at Kirkley Hall, the lady of Calverly B. Bewicke Esq. of a son and daughter.
19 Do. the lady of Thomas Naghten Esq. of a son.
20 Do. Mrs. J. H. Butterworth, Clapham rise, of a daughter.
Do. at Tunbridge Wells, the lady of the Revd. John Kirby of Mayfield, of a son.

DEATHS.]—On the 19th April, at the house of John Rothwell, Esq. near Kells in Ireland, Mrs. Prendergast, aged 76.
On the 28th April, R. S. Gaussen Esq. of Brookman's Park.
Do. at Brampton, Francis P. Turner Esq.
1 May, Ann, wife of the Revd. R. H. Chapman.
Do. In Montagu-street Russell-square, John Crawford Esq. in his 71st year.
Do. The Hon'ble John Douglas.
2 Do. Frances Mary, third daughter of Wm. Marsh Esq.
Do. John Convers Esq. of Copt Hall.
4 Do. at Peckham Rye, John Maud Wright Esq.
Do. The Revd. Wm. Carne of Oxford.
Do. Wm. M'Tavish Esq. of Dunardry.
6 Do. The wife of Thomas LeMercier Esq.
9 Do. The Hon'ble Mrs. Walpole.
Do. At Walworth Thomas Fish Esq.
10 Do. Mrs. Hulse, wife of Col. H. of Cosington.
Do. In his 81th year Daniel Stephenson Esq.
12 Do. At Putney, John Pooley Kensington Esq. of Hackney.
Do. Mrs. Eliza Cox, wife of the Revd. F. A. C.
Do. John McCamon Esq.
13 Do. T. D. Lamb Esq. eldest son of T. P. L. Esq.
15 Do. Mrs. Goodacre of Standard Hill.
Do. At Knutsford, the Revd. George White.
16 Do. Walter, eldest son of Walter Urquhart Esq of Great Baddow.
17 Do. Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late R. W. Esq. of Woodhouse East Ham.
Do. At Kingscote, Mrs. Kingscote.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.				Aug. 12, 1818.		Sell.	
Rs.	Ans.				Rs.	Ans.
7	8	4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. Disc.		8	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

July 17, 1818.

Mr. W. Trower, Collector of Nuddea.

July 31, 1818

Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart. Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

August 4, 1818

Mr. C. T. Sealy, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. G. C. Master, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Patna.

Mr. S. Bird, Junior, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, Judge and Magistrate of Purneah.

The 11th August.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, Assistant to the Magistrate of Bareilly.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru,

SIR,

Observing in the columns of your Newspaper, that the adoption of my practice, in the treatment of the late Epidemic had been found unsuccesful in parts of Berar, I deem it right, previous to touching on the subject, to mention what has induced to this address.

The slight attention that is generally bestowed upon anonymous productions, more especially when so intimately affecting the life of a fellow being, and the interests of the community at large, might render me well contented to pass over the paragraph in question, as I could not be certain whether I was to make my comments to a professional man. As I am about to publish my method of treating a disease that has committed such ravages, I should have remained in all probability, in the present instance, silent, were it not for the coinciding circumstance of my receiving at this particular period, a letter from a Medical friend, communicating his failures, in following my prescriptions; and giving me queries to answer, which this seems a fair opportunity for publishing, the more so, as I regard it to be a duty that I owe to suffering humanity, to point out the erroneousness of drawing false conclusions from productions that I must confess, appear to my humble judgment to have been written and tendered with too great haste.

The anonymous communication of Medical practice, has ever been justly held highly detrimental to society; the principle springs from the conviction, that if the subject be worth stating, it should be always accompanied by the authority that vouches its excellence; or, in event of the doctrines so promulgated appearing incorrect, that a direct appeal may be made to the author, calling upon him to vindicate his opinions, inasmuch as, if they have been hastily asserted, they may become dangerous in their *tendency, inducing to a loss of time (in the case of the Epidemic very material), in application of problematical remedies, when proper ones might have been administered to the safety of the patient.*

The injury that Society sustains is but too apparent, in the recommendation of receipts for specifics which are often decidedly improper and insufficient to be employed in cases where the life of the patient depends upon a prompt and judicious application of approved remedies at the earliest stage of the disease.

To proceed however, to the causes of failure, in pursuing the method I have adopted. The first great cause has arisen principally from wanting means to prevent patients procuring cold water; such prevention is only attainable by placing sentries over all entrances to the Hospitals, so that no water can be conveyed to them by stealth. Thirst, is a symptom so urgent and insidious, that a patient, to allay it, will sacrifice every other consideration, and hence, I am certain a number of lives have been lost.

The addition of strong stimulants to my prescriptions, has been another cause of their inefficacy.

Preventing sleep (a very important object) by the use of frictions to the extremities at improper periods, has been but too frequently the cause of early death, I can truly assert that I have had the good fortune to witness the recovery of every patient that fell under my care, who had slept for seven hours. When he awoke he was nearly well. From this important fact, it may be inferred that in the adoption of remedies by which sleep is prevented a patient will (and must almost invariably) sink.

Keeping the patient awake to irritation by the use of the warm bath at an improper juncture, is on the same principle, erroneous.

Delay in reporting the attack of the disease is another cause of failure.

I have known Gentlemen's servants attacked whilst in attendance on their Masters, who have died, although medicine was administered on the instant: on strict investigation, however, it was fully discovered they were previously unwell, and had been drinking large quantities of cold water. The predisponent symptoms, were looseness of the bowels, and spasmodic abdominal pains, but these unfortunate victims had not considered themselves sufficiently ill, to render complaint necessary.

The danger of delay in reporting, is peculiarly marked in the cases of Sipahees taken unwell whilst on sentry duty; generally at a distance from the Hospital. Time is lost in sending for a dooly, which is perhaps not at the moment procurable—even, if directly obtained, there is still a delay—going to the spot where the patient was attacked, and returning to the Hospital, occupies the most important periods of the disease which is fatal as much from delay as almost any other cause. The sipahee will, notwithstanding tel lyou "he is but just affected."

Want of proper covering to defend the sick fro m atmospherical variations operates prejudicially to their recovery.

The question naturally follows "how were you enabled to prevent these bad effects,"

My patients were camp followers, and servants of the Division Staff.*—My native Doctors were so disposed along the line of march as to pick up persons attacked, on the very spot; and carriage and medicine were directly supplied and administered.

Four sentries were placed at each door of the Hospital tent, so that not a drop of water could be conveyed within it, but by my sanction, and I was particularly indebted to the commissariat for plentifully furnishing me with blankets and other requisite articles.

Respecting the paper that was published, containing my mode of treatment, I have only to observe, it was but a mere outline of my practice, written at a period when the pressure of my professional duties did not admit of my entering amply into detail. There are some—the peculiarities of whose habits, and constitution require larger doses of Laudanum, before sleep can be produced. In short—my after experience in the disease fully justifies the assertion that the discrimination of a Medical man is as necessarily called forth in the application of my remedies (as much so) as in the common routine of his avocation—where if such discrimination is permitted to lie dormant, failure will very probably ensue. I beg I may not be mistaken; I do not mean to call in question the discrimination of any man, more especially where the instances of superior skill are so frequently apparent as in the body to which through your paper I now in part address myself—I would merely mention a point on which failure might accrue.

To conclude, the very extensive practice I have lately had, has not only afforded a great insight into the nature of the disease, but impressed upon my conviction more forcibly, the efficacy of my treatment. I hold it a most important duty, to commit the particulars and results of my practice to paper, & shall hasten the publication as speedily as possible. I hope that the minutiæ of treatment there laid down, will prove perspicuous and satisfactory, and I am bold enough to believe, it will be found so. It is but a humble compilation of facts tendered indeed with confidence, but respectfully.

Until the publication alluded to, shall appear, I shall wave all further discussion, as I do not wish the world should anticipate what I have written, from the unconnected manner and necessarily curtailed details of a letter.

The insertion of this in your valuable paper, will confer upon me an obligation, that will be thankfully acknowledged by

Sir,
Your very obedient Servant
FREDERICK CORBYN,
Assistant Surgeon,
Left Division of the Army.

Sagur, July 14, 1818.

* Centre Division.

Madras Intelligence.

August 18, 1818.

This morning the Honorable Company's Ships Astell, Capt. Cresswell, and Phœnix, Captain White, anchored in the Roads from England, having sailed on the 26th of April.

PASSENGERS.

By the Astell—For Madras: Mrs. Blair, H. T. Blair Esq. Mr. H. M. Blair, Messrs. Rowston, H. M. Bambridge, H. C. Lynch, and J. D. Parkin, Cadets; Mr A. Patterson, Asst. Surg.—For Bengal: Ensign H. S Brook, Mr H. De Bude, Messrs. C. A. Grant, C. J. Smith, G, T. S. Sanby, C. H. Wintor, R J. Grange, Winthorp Vernor, J. Leprirop, D. A. Robertson, Fuller and W. Visee, Cadets; Mr. R. Raban, Mr. Alfred Bond, Free Mariner; Messrs. Philip Jones, Peter Green, and George Smith, Pilot Service.

By the Phœnix—For Madras: Mrs. Beaumont, Mr B. Beaumont, Messrs. C. T. Chavel, Bradfill, Green, and Hudson, Cadets; Mr. Martin, Assistant Surgeon.—For Bengal: Lieutenat Colonel Henry Worsley, C. B; Messrs. R Bains, E. B. Isaacke, A. G. Ward and Watson.

August 19, 1818.

Yesterday evening the Ship Waterloo, anchored in the Roads from England, whence she sailed the 20th of April.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs Barlow, Mrs Carteret; Major Barlow, H. M 34th Regiment; Captain Carteret, 6th Regt. N. I.; Mr. Lewin, Writer; Mr. Thomson, Cadet; Mr. Hadley, Free Mariner.

The Waterloo we understand, has Packets for Madras.

The Indiamen just arrived, spoke the H. C. Ships William Pitt and Streatham from Bengal on the 27th of April off Plymouth.

The H. C. Ships Dorchester, Inglis, Camden and Royal George, from China had reached the Downs, when the Astell and Phœnix had passed.

The Richmond from Madras, arrived in England, the 18th of April.

Thursday, August 20, 1818.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. R. Jebb, LLD Senior Commissioner of the Court of Requests for the recovery of Small Debts.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Capt. J. Bell, 1st 9th N. I.—Capt. H. Wilkinson, 13th N. I.—Ensign Charles Burlton, H. M. 69th Regt.—Assist. Surg. W. Jones, Zillah Court Trichinopoly.—Q. M. Thomas Donahon, 8th L. Drs.

DEPARTURES.] Lieut. T. R. C. Mantell, 2d 10th N. I.—Ens. W. W. Baker, 1st 8th N. I.

To the Editor of the Madras Gazette.

SIR,

There appeared in your Supplementary Paper of Wednesday, (July 29th) a letter, on the subject of the Epidemic that has proved so distructive in Bengal, which contains opinions, and inculcates practice so pregnant with dangerous consequences, and so directly at variance with the treatment that has proved most succesful in this formidable disease, that I am urged by every feeling of humanity to counteract the baneful effects of the Chicken-broth practice, by the earliest refutation of its principles and its applicability.

The Gentleman who stiles himself "a Madras Medical Officer" could not have read with attention the history and symptoms of the prevailing Epidemic in Bengal, and compared this with the disease described by Sydenham, and which that author particularly states to be the true Cholera Morbus,

In discussing a subject which so immediately affects the lives of thousands, I am certain that you Mr. Editor, and the public, will forgive me for entering with minuteness upon a question of such vital importance.—It never could have been contemplated that the blandest decoction of Chicken, could by the absence of professional discrimination be converted into so destructive an engine, as it is in danger of being on the present occasion.

The Epidemic is described by the "Wise Bengal Assistant Surgeon" and published in that Presidency by authority, as characterised by "violent vomiting and purging of watery matter —spasmodic cramp in the extremities, extending to the abdominal, and muscles of the Chest —a collapsed countenance, the pupil and the white of the Eye covered with a thick film—a suffusion of blood and turgidity of their vessels, the Eye at length sinks into its socket, and immediately becomes fixed—The extremities now become cold, and the Pulse is not to be felt, and indeed the energy and action of the heart are considerably diminished"—Mr. Corbyn (for this must be the Gentleman who is so unbecomingly and flippantly alluded to) has, in the midst of labburious professional duties, given a description so characteristic of the general features of the disease, that has already ravaged a large portion of Bengal, and which is now extending with rapid strides to the Nothern and Western parts of this Establishment, that it may with truth be said, "Ab una disce omnes."

I must here be permitted to recapitulate the symptoms which so particularly distinguish this disease in order that a more distinct comparison may be drawn between this Epidemic, and what the Poona Tyro calls Cholera Morbus, to which Sydenham refers in his mode of treatment—In justice to Mr. Corbyn it should in this place be observed, that he no where calls the Epidemic Cholera Morbus.

The disease is ushered in by a generally diminished temperature of the surface of the body —first discernable in the extremities with slight spasms, sometimes accompanied, but not unfrequently followed, by watery purging and vomiting—It attacks in a very large proportion of cases during the night.—The matter ejected by vomit and stool is almost in every instance watery, of a pale whitish colour and uniformly distinguished in the worst cases by a want of bile or putrid colluvies from the commencement to the termination of the disease.

During the progress of the attack, the cramp becomes more severe and extends from the legs to the muscles of the Abdomen, Chest and those of the Arms; the stomach and bowels seem to be partakers of the generally spasmodic state of the system, and eject their contents, which in a very large proportion of cases, consist of a pale or watery fluid—Excessive thirst, and a dreadful sensation of burning in the stomach, and bowels, are most distressing and urgent symptoms—The pulse which was from the commencement of the disease small, sinks rapidly, the countenance becomes pale and collapsed, and the patient suffers the most excruciating agony; from successive attacks of cramp in all the muscles of the belly and legs, this state of torture continues, unless early and the most vigorous assistance has been afforded, until the wretched sufferer is precipitated to the grave.

The dissection given by Mr. Corbyn proves, that the stomach and intestines were entirely free from bilious or putrid colluvies—this absence of the characteristic symptom of the true Cholera Morbus, is further confirmed by the dissection of Mr. Curtis, who states that "no bilious accumulations were found any where."

I shall now proceed to lay before you the disease adverted to by Sydenham, which corresponds with that which is generally described by our great nosological writers; from this it will be perceived, that the true Cholera Morbus is in every instance characterised by a vomiting and purging of a bilious humour, for the dilution and removal of which, Sydenham's weak Chicken-broth, is unquestionably well calculated.

The true Cholera Morbus may be thus defined, "A vomiting and at the same time a purging of a bilious humour, attended with anxiety, grippings, and spasms of the extremities."

From a careful dispassionate review of the Epidemic, or spasmodic Cholera as it has been named, compared with the Cholera Morbus of our Nosologists, the great dissimilarity of the two diseases must be manifest to discerning men who have not acquired a professional education —In the true Cholera Morbus excessive and vitiated bile, or abundant acrid colluvies in the stomach and bowels, are the characteristic marks of the disease, a circumstance which in the present state of public anxiety on this subject, should not be overlooked.

The great indication of cure here is to dilute and remove the offending matter, and to allay the symptomatic irritation and spasms which these morbid secretions have excited in the constitution.

In the Epidemic disease to which the public attention has been so forcibly called by every feeling of self preservation and humanity, the total want of bile and of acrid colluvies in the stomach and intestines, seem almost pathognomic symptoms of the worst form of disease; so invariably is this observed, that were this the place to theorise upon the subject, it might be said that the absence of this highly important secretion (bile) from the intestinal tube, would appear to be a predisposing cause, and that its obstructions seemed necessary to render the system susceptible of that morbific influence of the atmosphere, which brings on spasms—Whether the re-appearence of bile, is a symptom that the spasm has yielded—or whether its return tends to mitigate the severity of the disease cannot yet perhaps be determined; the fact is

however certain, that the appearance of bile is very generally and justly considered a favourable symptom in spasmodic Cholera.

I have been led from the object I had in view, which is expressly to guard the public against any reliance upon a remedy so illusive as that which is proposed for the Spasmodic Cholera and to point out means which promise to afford more effectual relief.

In the Epidemic, the cramp or spasm in the legs, muscles of the Abdomen and Arms—indeed almost of the whole system, is the most urgent symptom. The practice here should be the very converse (as the disease in many respects appears to be) of what is pursued in Cholera Morbus; the principal indication being, as urged by the Medical Board of this Presidency, in a letter circulated to the service some months ago—to excite the languid vital powers and thereby restore the circulation, to restrain the violent spasmodic state of the system, and bowels.

To reduce this to practice—When a patient complains of watery vomiting and purging—slight spasms and a degree of debility which neither the matter evacuated nor duration of the indisposition can account for, the nature of the complaint is not to be mistaken—he should immediately swallow from sixty to eighty drops of Laudanum in a small quantity of very strong Spirits and water, or with strong Peppermint water; and take fifteen grains of Calomel, either in a little Conjee water, or in Ginger, or any other aromatic Syrup, within the next ten minutes. The Laudanum generally produces a temporary cessation of vomiting, by which the greater part of the Calomel remains in the stomach even when some portion of the Laudanum is subsequently rejected.

The Patient should now be placed upon a warm blanket, or upon warm Cumblies—bottles filled with hot water are immediately to be applied to his feet, and frictions used on his legs, thighs, and stomach with hot flannels or Cumblies, until a warm medicated bath and fomentations with other means of relief can be obtained. Arrack in which a small quantity of very finely powdered Chilly has been mixed, can be procured in every bazar—with this, in the absence of more powerful means, his stomach and the whole Abdomen should be rubbed.

In the event of Medical means being at hand, Spirits of Turpentine, liquid blistering plaster, or Camphorated Spirits, should at this time be powerfully rubbed over the Stomach and Abdomen.

It will not be irrelevant here to observe that in the Epidemic which is purely spasmodic, the Patients derive great relief from friction, and frequently entreat that it may be applied to the cramped muscles; whereas in the true Cholera Morbus, or where bilious redundancy exists in the first passages, there is generally a tenderness and sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, which renders a Patient averse to such mode of treatment.

I have recommended the preceding means to be adopted until a warm Medicated bath could be obtained, from an immersion in which the Patients will, in a very large proportion of cases, derive great realief.

Should no Arrack however be at hand, to furnish the proportion recommended in the Medical Board's Circular letter, of one part of Arrack to ten of Water, or no powerfully Aromatic Herbs, with which to impregnate the Bath—strong fomentations with flannel to the Abdomen, with the other means already recommended, friction &c. are greatly to be prefered, more especially where there is much previous exhaustion, to the simple warm bath.

The diligent application of these means seldom fails to procure a temporary relief, on which occason, should there remain much irritability at the stomach, a large blister over this Organ will generally be of Service.

It frequently occurs that the first dose of Medicine is thrown off—In this case the Opiate may be repeated, with the Brandy or Peppermint already recommended, and an equal quantity of Æther might be added to the Laudanum with much benefit—this draught of Laudanum and Brandy, or Laudanum and Æther, should be given every half hour until the spasms have abated, for it is not the quantity administered, but the effect produced that is to guide us—and whilst we endeavour to relieve the surcharged heart and larger vessels, by the means already recommended, of courting the return of blood to the collapsed extremities—Six times the quantity of Laudanum first prescribed may in a few hours be administered, with the utmost safety and effect.

Should the vomiting of watery matter continue at the end of an hour, a second dose of Calomel may be administered, and at the end of two or three hours more, a third and even a fourth, should there be no appearance of a return of natural feces.

The Patient sometimes arrives in such a state of exhaustion, as to have entirely lost all pulse at the wrist, and scarcely sensible—in such case, it would seem advisable to attempt the restoration of the vital powers by giving, in the first instance, very strong spirits and water, and Laudanum with Æther, together with the application of heat and friction, for a quarter of an hour, as already recommended, before prescribing the Calomel, the exhibition of which, however, should in no instance be lost sight of, so long as the evacuations are watery, whitish, and unmixed with bile.

If the mode recommended should produce sleep or a material abatement of severe symptoms, which it seldom fails to do in a few hours, the exhibition of a Purgative becomes in a large proportion of cases, necessary—and perhaps twenty grains of Rhubarb, with three or four of Calomel, or an ounce and a half of Castor oil, with a like quantity of Brandy or Rum, and two drams of Tincture of Jalap or Senna, will answer as well as any other.

The frequent use of Enemas in the Epidemic, should never be omited, and it is in this form alone where Chicken broth with a dram and a half or two drams of Laudanum, during the prevalence of severe spams, can at all be relied upon.

It has been observed that one of the most urgent symptoms is violent thirst, and a strong desire for Cold Water, and this from the quotation made by the Madras Medical Officer, may be given not "cool" only—but "very cold"—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Corbyn, and subsequent experience, have all decided, that no practice can be more destructive—So languid are the vital powers in many instances, that a large draught of Cold fluid is followed by immediate death.

The drink should consist of Brandy and Water—Warm Rum punch—or Warm tea made of Peppermint or Ginger—This should be administered frequently and in small quantities.

It was the recollection of that part of Mr. Corbyn's letter, which states that "a few hours determine the sefety of the patient" that first induced me to take up my pen—I have recently left a Country where this Epidemic had commenced its ravages—and in every unsuccessful case, I have had to lament the prevalence of opinions corresponding with these that have been circulated by the person who styles himself a "Madras Medical Officer"—a reliance on Aq.: Mirabilis—Chicken broth and fifteen drops of Laudanum.

With the information that we already possess of the rapid progress of this Epidemic, and of the little avail of any mode of treatment at an advanced stage of disease, it becomes the paramount duty, of every enlightened and good Member of the community, to impress the Public with the necessity of timely application—were it in our power to grant early Medical aid, a very large proportion of cases would recover, whereas from the insidious nature of the disease, and a want of reliance on the proper mode of treatment, application is frequently delayed until the powers of Medicine become of no avail.

I cannot close this address, Mr. Editor, without observing that the "Madras Medical Officer" can have had little intercourse with his brethern on this Establishment, either in regard to professional or other matters—I appeal to the whole of my Military Brethern, whether they can adduce one melancholy instance of circumstances so urgent—of symptoms so severe—as those in the Bengal Epidemic—being opposed by a treatment so inert—so futile as Aq: Mirabilis—Chicken broth and Laud: liquid fifteen drops—Nor shall I be silent on the manner in which the "Madras Medical Officer" has adverted to the laudable attempts of our fellow labourer in the Sister Presidency—and I am certain that I convey the sentiments of a very large proportion, if not of the whole of my Brethern, when I express my abhorrence of language so disgusting, and, under all the circumstances of the case, so insubordinate—Mr. Corbyn has not claimed the discovery of any new mode of treating the Epidemic—It in no degree detracts from the merit to which that Gentleman is intitled, to observe, that the mode of practice generally adopted by Mr. Corbyn was that pursuid on this Establishment in 1787—Of this the "Madras Medical Officer" should not have been ignorant—Mr. Curtis adopted the same practice with the exception of Calomel, but Mr. Johnson recommends in every respect the mode pursued by Mr. Corbyn, and which (whatever difference of opinion may exist, in respect to that Gentleman's sentiments of the *Modus Operandi* of his remedies, and his pathology of the disease,) will be found the most successful that could have been conveyed in a letter, written as he states, under the pressure of other business.

I am,
Mr. Editor,
your faithful obedient Servant,
PHILO-MEDICUS.

Spur Tank,
August 6, 1818.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE STAR,—April 23, 1818.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Captain J. Freeman, Lord Keith, Capt. C. Tebbut, Northampton, for Bengal; and Captain T. Dormer, Lady Lushington, for Bombay.

A strong detachment of the East India Company's artillery are to be embarked on board the Indiamen about to sail from Gravesend.

THE TIMES,—April 22,

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the new Directors, elected on Wednesday last, viz.

R. C. Plowden, Esq.	W. Stanley Clarke, Esq.
John Huddleston, Esq	John Thornhill, Esq.
G. A. Robinson, Esq.	George Raikes, Esq.

took the oaths and seats.—James Patterson and Campbell Marjoribanks, Esqs. were chosen Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

April, 29.

The measure of refusing pensions to officers' widows, if they by any other means should possess incomes to double the amount of the sum allotted to the rank of their deceased husband, is properly given up, in consequence of the feeling manifested generally on the motion agitated by Mr. Lyttelton. A measure of a more cruel character never was suggested; and we were surprized to hear Lord Palmerston say, that it originated in the desire of economy so prevalent in the House. Assuredly this is not the species of economy desired by the nation. The retrenchment of only three or four useless sinecures, like that of the Duke of Montrose, would compensate for the mite to be thus taken from the afflicted widow.

April, 30.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of Sunday last. They contain at length the result of the arrangement respecting the Liquidations, which was communicated to the Chambers on Saturday. We give, in another column, an abstract of the Duke de Richelieu's speech to the Chamber of Deputies, together with the Projet introduced by him. It will be seen, that the whole amount of the claims upon France, independent of the expences of the Army of Occupation, was 1,600,000,000 francs (upwards of 66,000,000l. sterling). Of this, 180,000,000 (7,500,000l.) were discharged out of the funds created on the 23d Dec. 1815, and 30,000,000 (1,250,000l.) were decided to be inadmissible, leaving 1,390,000,000 (upwards of 57,800,000l.) to be liquidated. This sum, in consequence of the recent negociations, is to be wholly liquidated by means of the creation of a perpetual rente of 16,040,000 francs (a fraction above 660,000l. per annum), representing a capital of 320,800,000 francs (a fraction above 13,333,000.), the whole debt being thus reduced to not quite a fourth of its amount. —The Duke de Richelieu, in the course of his speech, confidently anticipates, that, at the approaching meeting of the Allied Sovereigns, it will be determined upon to withdraw from France the Army of Occupation, to pay the expences of which, he desires an eventual credit to be opened with the Minister of Finance, to the amount of 24,000,000 francs of rente (1,000,000l. per annum), to be only employed in completing the payments to the Allied Powers, under the Treaty of the 20th Nov. 1815. The 24,000,000 francs at the rate of the other sum, represent a capital of 480,000,000 francs, which added to the other sum, makes 800,800,000 francs, or a fraction above 33,366,000l. which must be the amount of the loans contracted for in the present year by the French Government, in the event of the Army of Occupation being withdrawn. The apportionment of the sum allotted for the liquidations is not detailed, it is stated generally, that to the payment of the creditors, subjects of the Allied Powers, exclusive of Spain, the amount of 12,040,000 francs of rente, representing a capital of 240,800,000 (a fraction above 10,033,000l.) is to be appropriated to the payment of the Spanish creditors (reciprocally applicable also to the French creditors upon Spain), 1,000,000 of rentes, representing a capital of 20,000,000 francs (a fraction above 832,000l.) To the British creditors, the amount of rente allotted, is 3,000,000 francs, representing a capital of 60,000,000 (2,500,000l.) Having thus briefly explained, as far as they are detailed in the Paris Journals, the arrangements for the liquidations, and for the prospective measure of the retirement of the Army of Occupation, we have only room to add, that the project was ordered to be referred to the Bureaux on Monday last.

There is scarcely any thing else in the Journals worth notice. The Bulletin of the Chamber of Peers mentions, that on Saturday, on the proposition of the Committee of Petitions, a Petition of Lord Kinnaird was ordered to be referred to the President of the Council of Ministers; but the object of it is not stated.

French Five per Cents.—Saturday, 68 f. 10 c.
Deferred Stock, 81 f.

May, 1.

Ice Islands.—It appears that there are immense bodies of ice now floating in the Atlantic, as there were during the last spring and summer. The packet, which has arrived from Halifax, saw one 200 yards in height, and apparently seven leagues in circumference, standing southward with the current. Capt. Quereau, of the Grand Turk, which has arrived at Derry from New York, states, that, on the 15th of February, in lat. 43, he passed through several immense islands of ice, some miles in extent, and from three to four hundred feet high. The ship, with strong westerly gales, was two days in getting clear of them.

A singular motion was made on Wednesday in the Court of King's Bench, for a mandamus to the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, ordering them to proceed to a dividend of all the profits. It appears that, according to the Acts on which the Bank is founded, that body has no right to accumulate a capital. But the applicant has reason to suppose that a capital is retained by the Directors, of which, therefore, he demands the partition among the Proprietors. The Court granted a rule to shew cause. The name of Mr. Brougham's client did not appear.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Dinner Dress.—A white British net dress over a bright peach-colour satin slip, finished at the bottom of the skirt by a row of broad trimming, composed of satin to correspond with the slip, which is interspersed with narrow white silk fancy trimming. The body is called the corsage à la Circassie; it is composed of peach-colour satin, made without seam, cut very low in the bust.—Ackermann's Repository.

Morning Dress.—Déshabille round dress, finished at the border with open vandykes and embossments of rich embroidery, over which are three rows of narrow tucks, two tucks in each row. Full sleeves à l' Evéque, finished at the wrists with a double ruffle of lace; the gown made partially low, and trimmed with lace next the bust; plain fichu of fine French lawn worn underneath.

Walking Dress.—Bridal morning robe of fine cambric, richly embroidered, and trimmed with puckered muslin round the border and down the front, which folds over à la Sultane. Elizabeth spenser and bonnet of etherial blue; the spenser elegantly ornamented in a novel style with white satin, &c. The bonnet of blue satin and fine net, crowned with a superb bouquet of full-blown white roses.—La Belle Assemblee.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1818.

(Continued from the Supplement.(

MAY, 4.

A Flanders Mail arrived last night with Papers to Friday last. According to an article from Meiningen, the betrothment of the Duke of Clarence and the Princess of Saxe Meiningen has actually taken place. The following are extracts:

Meiningen, APRIL 19.

To-day the final declaration was made at Court of the betrothing of our most Serene Princess Adelaide to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, brother to the Prince Regent of England. Her Highness will depart for London in the beginning of July.

On Saturday the Dispatches for Bombay were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of the ship Lady Lushington.

MAY 5,

Hamburgh Papers to the 30th ult. came to hand last night. The following are extracts:—

HANOVER, APRIL 16.

The importance of the possession of kingdom of Hanover, and of the restoration of the independence of the Hanseatic cities to Great Britain, appears in avery remarkable manner in the present state of things. The Government of the Netherlands has laid such heavy duties on the transit of English manufactured goods, that it is almost impossible to derive any advantage by letting them come to Germany by way of Holland. This whole trade, therefore, is now attracted to Hambro, and from that city the productions of the English manufactories are sent with advantage by land, through Hanover to other parts of Germany. Even the merchants and factors of Frankfort no longer have their goods from England through Holland, upon the Rhine, but have them by land carriage from Hamburgh, to avoid the Netherland duties. At the Brunswick Easter Fair there was a great sale of English manufactured goods, nor will they find reason in England to complain of the sale at the Spring Fairs of Frankfort. The report, which has been evidently circulated with design, that the English goods were inferior in quality, in proportion to the low prices, is absolutely unfounded. The Irish linen too begins to find a sale in Germany.

Accounts reached town yesterday from Bombay, stating that intelligence had arrived there of a severe battle having been fought on the 15th December, between the British toops under the command of General Hislop, and the army of young Holkar in which the latter was totally defeated with the loss of the whole of his artillery, camp equipage, &c. and upwards of 2000 men killed and wounded. Our loss was severe, amounting to 30 officers, and 700 rank and file, killed and wounded. The amount of the respective force of the contending armies was not known at Bombay at the date of these accounts, the communication between that place and the interior being completely intercepted by the Peishwa's troops. Scindia, with whom a treaty had been concluded by the Marquis of Hastings, was wavering, and it was supposed would take up arms very shortly.

The following extract will serve to elucidate the state of affairs in India. It should be observed that the paper was published previous to the arrival at Bombay of the intelligence of the action above alluded to.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

"TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1818.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Sir Evan Nepean had displayed great energy in affording aid from Bombay to the army in the Deccan. He also fitted out an expedition, and took Severndroog, a strong fortress belonging to the Peishwa on the coast.

The ships Inglis & Marquis Camden arrived off the Start the 1st instant. They sailed from Macao the 27th December, and St. Helena the 14th March.

The ships Waterloo and Winchelsea sailed from China the 29th November; the Cape the 1st March; and St. Helena the 18th March. The Waterloo separated from the Winchelsea on the 19th March, and arrived off Falmouth the 1st instant.

The two last mentioned ships left at St. Helena the ships Carmarthen and Huddart.

The Ships Bombay and Charles Grant sailed from China the 21st December last.

MAY 6.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated April 14:

Of the Russian fleet that lately anchored in our port, two vessels only have been found in a serviceable state, the rest have been declared unworthy of repairs. In consequence of this discovery, which has made a great noise among our Naval Officers, Admiral Cisneros (who, by the bye, commanded the Trinidad in the action of Trafalgar) has been called up to Madrid, he having been commissioned to make a survey of the ships. For the present, Government will be only able to attend to Lima, which quarter is threatened with an attack from Chili, and thither a convoy of 2000 men is about to proceed. This is the only respectable body of troops it will be possible to send across the Atlantic this year, so the other points must trust to their own resources.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, dated March 17, 1818.

Mr. Doveton who has filled the situation of Member of Couucil here for twenty years past, embarked for England on the 14th instant. The extraordinary honours paid him on this occasion by Sir Hudson Lowe, and the general manifestations of respect and affection from all classes of the inhabitants, are proofs of the high estimation justly formed of his character. This venerable servant of the East India Company, who has been sometimes called the patriarch of St. Helena, has attained his 65th year (fifty of which have been actively employed in their service), and leaves this, his native rock, for the first time. He called at Longwood the day before his departure, but Napoleon was either sick or desirous of being thought so, and did not see him. General Gourgaud leaves the island in the same ship with Mr. Deveton.

Yesterday the dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.:—Lord Keith, Captain J. Freeman, and Northampton, Captain C. Tebbut, for Madras and Bengal.

We have to state the death of Rear-Admiral Sir George Hope, a good officer and a worthy man; Sir George resigned his office as a Lord of the Admiralty, about three weeks, but had not left his house, and it was there that he died, on Saturday night, He is succeeded by Sir George Cockburn.

MAY 8.

When the last ships left St. Helena, Bonaparte took no exercise, and refused to see any visitors.

In consequence of the misunderstanding between Count Montholon and General Gourgond, at St. Helena, the latter has returned to Europe. He came passenger in the Camden East Indiaman. It is stated that Bonaparte peremptorily forbade the decisiou of the quarrel by duel.

Mr. Balcolm, at whose house Bonaparte resided when he first landed, has also returned to England with his family. Reports were on Wednesday circulated that a secret correspondence had been detected at St. Helena. The rumours are without the slightest foundation.

The Major-Generalship of the Marines has been conferred on that distinguished Officer Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Keats G. C. B.

On Sunday evening last, died at Bath after a long and painful illness, borne with most exemplary resignation, Alexander Darblay, a General in the French service, one of the Legion of Honour to Louis the XVIIIth, &c. He came to this country in the early part of the French Revolution, in company with Talleyrand, Narronne, Lally Tolendal, and other distinguished emigrants, who, it may be remembered, made Juniper-hall, near Leatherhead, their place of residence. He afterwards married the authores of those well known novels, Evelina, Cecilia, Camilla, and the Wanderer. He was a man of excellent manners and disposition, and died greatly lamented. He has left one son Alexander Darblay, Esq. who was lately chosen a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

Last week the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris (late the Imperial Institute) awarded their own Gold Medal to our Astronomer Royal, John Pond, Esq. The Medal which was voted to him a short time before, was that founded by the celebrated astronomer, De Laland.

The secret as to the real author of Waverley, and the other Novels which have so justly attracted public notice is no longer kept. Mr. Walter Scott has sold the copyright of four more volumes of Tales of my Landlord, with the produce of which he has purchased an estate adjoining his own. The price of the book exactly pays for the land.

MAY 9th 1818.

SHOOTING AT LORD PALMERSTON.

David Davis, was indicted for maliciously shooting at Henry John Lord Viscount Palmerston, with a certain pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, with intent to murder him.

The unfortunate man, who looked extremely wild, wanted to address the Court, and said a few words in a hurried manner on the sufferings he had endured—but the Court interposed, and recommended him to reserve his defence until the proper period arrived for making it.

Mr. Reynolds stated the case to the Jury, and Mr. Bolland called Lord Palmerston, who stated the facts of the attempt, which are fresh in the recollection of the public.

The prisoner being called on for his defence, he in a most incoherent manner, said he was justified in what he had done, even if he had killed his Lordship, the secretary at War. Every body knew his sufferings; he ought not to have been dragged before the Court. Every body knew he was insane; but what he had to say was in private. On his return from America, he was turned about like a vagabond; and he had been continually hunted, night and day, by persons, who wanted to murder him.

Mr. Broderick proceeded to call evidence to prove his insanity.

A five o'clock Mr. Justice Bayley summed up the evidence, and at six the Jury retired; in half an hour they found him Guilty, but that he was in a state of mental derangement when he committed the offence.

Sailed from Portsmouth, the Coldstream, Capt. Coxwell, for Madras and Calcutta. Passengers:—Col. Ewart, H. M. 67th Regt.; Mrs. Ewart and Son; H. Mortlock, Esq. Civil Service Madras: Mrs. Mortlock, Mrs. Roselle, Mrs. Dalrymple, Miss Middleton, Miss Emma and Rosa Truman, Miss Farrell, Miss Remfrie, Capt. Reid, Cavalry; J. Aitken, Esq.; Messrs. Sydenham, Clarke and Smith, writers; Messrs. Augustus. Clarke, Thellusson, Buchanan, Weller, Hodge, Harvey, Troups, Hay Fraser and Syers, cadets; Messrs. Beveridge and Gramlick, free mariners.

MAY 11,

Brief abstract of the correspondence between Don Onis, the Spanish Ambassador, and the American Secretary of State; the latter, it seems, had received instructions from the President, to propose to the former the following arrangement, as an adjustment of all the differences existing between the two countries.

"1. Spain to cede all her claims to territory eastward of the Missisi ppi.

"2. The Colorado from its mouth to its source, and from thence to the Northern limits of Louisiana, to be the Western boundary, or to leave that boundary unsettled for future arrangement.

"3. The clams of indemnity for spoliation, whether Spanish, or French within Spanish jurisdiction, and the suppression of the deposit at New Orleans, to be arbitrated and settled by Commissioners in the manner agreed upon in the unratified Convention of 1802.

"4. The lands in East Florida and to the Perdida to be made answerable for the amount of the indemnities which may be awarded by the Commissioners under this arbitration, with an option to the United States to take the lands, and pay the debts, or to sell the lands for the payment of the debts, distributing the amount received equally ac cording to the amount of the respective liquidated cliams against the claimants No grants of land subsequent to the 11th Aug. 1802 to be valid.

"Spain to be exonerated from the payment of the debts, or any part of them.

"These proposals do not materially differ from those made to Don Pedro Cevallos, on the 12th of May, 1805. The President has seen uothing in any events which have since occurred, nor in the contents of your notes, which can afford a reason or a motive for departing from them. The events which recently occurred in a part of the territory which you have informed me the King of Spain is willing to cede to the United States, make it indispensibly necessary, that the ultimate determination of your Government in this negociatiou should be acted upon without delay.

(Signed) "JOSEPH ADAMS.

"Department of State, &c. &c."

The following is an extract from the reply of Don Onis, by which it appears that matters are as hostile between the two Governments as ever, as the proposals cannot be acceded to by Spain. Don Onis observes—

"I now proceed to state the most obvious and essential difficulties which render your three proposals for the settlement of indemnities inadmissible. I observe that in speaking of them, you only mention the spoliations suffered by American citizens, and omit that which is equally due to Spaniards for spoliations committed on them by citizens and authorities of this Republic, in violation of the law of nations and existing treaties. I also observe, that you not only omit this indispensible basis of reciprocity and common justice, but propose the immediate cession of both the Floridas, which two Spanish provinces are to be retained by the United States as an indemnity, or payment of what may appear to be due by Spain to the American citizens, according to the arbitration of the joint commission.

(Signed) "LUIS DE ONIS."

MAY 12,

The Prince of Wales revenue cruiser, Benjamin Oliver, commander, sailed from Brassa Sound, Shetland, on the 1st instant and left there the four ships destined for the Arctic Expedition, all well, and were to sail in the course of two or three days.

MAY 13,

The Courier says, "the reports of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, are, we have every reason to believe, quite without foundation. The hay harvest, the assizes, and the corn harvest, will necessarily postpone that measure to October. Parliament cannot rise till the middle or end of June." Is this what the French call a mystification?

Admiral Sir Josias Rowley is to proceed forthwith to Ireland, to assume the command on the Cork station, in the place of Admiral Hallowell, who is appointed to command the squadron ordered for a two months' cruise in the Channel. All the Royal Marine Artillery from Fort Moncton, are ordered to embark on board the flag-ships. Plymouth will be the general rendezvous.

A letter from Thurso, dated April 29, states, that an iceberg, or island of ice, has actually been stranded upon the island of Fowla, the most western of the Shetland Islands. This iceberg is said to extend full six miles in length; and of course, is an object of terror to the natives. Fowla, or Fula, in lat. 68. N. long. 45 E. of Edinburgh, is supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients. It is about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, situated nearly 20 miles distant from any land, to the westward of the clusters of Orkney and of Shetland, to which last it is politically annexed. It affords excellent and extensive pasturage for sheep, and is inhabited by 26 or 27 families.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the 1st instant, it was stated by Sir J. Graham, that one half of the Bank of England notes circulating in the northern countics are forgeries!

MAY 14,

The trial at Albi concluded on the 4th instant, which was the 34th day, Bastide, Jausion, the woman Bancal, Bax, and Collard, were sentenced to death; Anne Benoit to imprisonment for life, and to be branded; and Missionier to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 50 francs; Madame. Manson was acquitted and set at liberty; Bax was recommended to mercy by the Jury. Anne Benoit desired she might be put to death, and united with her lover, Collard, in the same grave.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, viz.:—Captain Thomas Larkins, Warren Hastings; Peter Came-

ron, General Hewitt; and Thomas F. Balderson, Asia.

The Message announcing the intended marriage of the Duke of Kent with the Princess Dowager of Leiningen, as we announced on Monday, was brought down last night. Her Serene Highness is sister to the Prince Leopold, and will be thirty-two years of age in August next. She has a son and daughter by her deceased husband. The son is in his fourteenth year, the daughter in her twelfth. The Princess herself has an establishment and dower, amounting to between 4 and 5,000l. sterling per annum, which we fear she loses by her union with the Duke. The Message is to be taken into consideration this day.

MAY 16,

We understand that an Order has been issued from the Horse-Guards, for every Officer belonging to Regiments now in Canada to join their respective battalions, notwithstanding any previous leave of absence they may have obtained.

It is supposed that a Bill will be brought into Parliament before its dissolution to amend the Act of the 55th of the King, which provides for the administration of the Royal Authority during his Majesty's illness. It is thought necessary to provide for the care of the Royal Person of his Majesty in case of the demise of the Queen, during the interval of a dissolution.

By the 55th of his Majesty, cap. I. it is enacted, that in case of the demise of the Prince Regent, or of her Majesty the Queen, during the time that the care of his Majesty's Royal Person shall be committed to her Majesty, a Proclamation shall be forthwith issued under the Great Seal, declaring the same; and in case Parliament in being at the time shall be separated by adjournment or prorogation, such Parliament shall forthwith meet and sit.

It provides also, that in case such Proclamation should issue at any time subsequent to the dissolution or expiration of a Parliament, and before the day appointed for assembling a new Parliament, then and in such case, the last preceding Parliament shall immediately convene and sit at Westminster, and be a Parliament to continue during the space of six months, and no longer, to all intents purposes as if the same had not been dissolved or expired, but subject to be sooner prorogued or dissolved.

And in the mean time, in case of her Majesty's decease, the care of his Majesty's Royal Person shall be vested in her Majesty's Council until due provision shall have been made in relation thereto by Parliament.

The venerable Prince De Conde has been seized with an alarming illness, and he was not expected to survive many hours. A messenger was immediately dispatched to his son, the Duke de Bourbon, now in this country. The Prince is in his 82d year.

THE COURIER.

MAY 6, 1818.

Yesterday we inadvertently copied from a Morning Paper a Letter reflecting upon General Smith. In justice to that Officer, we feel it our duty to copy also this day the following observations upon the Letter in another Morning Paper :—" Criticisms are hazarded on military movements which do not always evince in the writers a very great share either of judgment or of liberality. Thus the letter in question asserts, that the Peishwa has 'completely outwitted General Smith,' that 'General Smith's proceedings are canvassed with very little ceremony throughout the army,' and 'that it seems to be the opinion of every one that he should have attacked the Peishwa, the moment he joined the troops at Kirkee; and that if he had done so, his success must have been complete.'—That the writer was not in a situation to possess very accurate information in regard to matters of fact, appears from this circumstance, that the letter which bears date on the 6th of January, is replete with lamentation on the fate awaiting Captain Staunton's battalion, whom the writer believed to be on the point of extermination by the Peishwa, while General Smith was 'God knows were!' Now the fact turns out to be, that Capt. Staunton and his gallant little corps alone resisted the whole force of the Peishwa for two days; that on the third the Peishwa hastily retreated, being closely pursued by General Smith.'

MAY 11.

The Curlew, Capt. W. Walpole, was expected to sail yesterday from Portsmouth for the East India station, taking dispatches to Rio Janeiro, the Cape, the Mauritius, and the Presidencies in India. The Sappho, Capt. Plumridge, for the same station; and the Dotterel, Capt. J. Gore, for the St. Helena station, will sail in the course of the week; as will the Tees, 26, Capt. Rennie, from Plymouth, for St. Helena, to relieve the Eurydice.

Lymington, May 10, half-past four p. m. —Just landed here, the Purser of the Winchelsea Indiaman, with dispatches from China. The following passengers have also landed from her—Major Gall, commanding the Bengal Body Guard, and wife and family; Mr. Torin, of Bombay Establisment, and wife and family.

MAY 16.

The Morning Chronicle of this day, in one of its leading paragraphs, says :—" We understand that an Order has been issued from the Horse-Guards, for every Officer belonging to Regiments now in Canada to join their respective battalions, notwithstanding any previous leave of absence obtained."

After making inquiries of the proper authorities, we can assure the public that the above paragraph is " totally false and unfounded." There is no intention of issuing any such orders nor is any necessity for them contemplated by his Majesty's Government. The relations of this Country with the United States never stood on a more friendly footing.

We have felt it our duty thus particularly to notice the above paragraph; as there are persons on the Stock Exchange who circulate the most groundless accounts to depress the Funds with respect to India and the United States, but particularly with reference to the latter. These persons have, no doubt, imposed on the Morning Chronicle.

MAY, 18.

The state of the Queen's health is such, that it has been deemed advisable her Majesty should take up her habitual residence in town; the spasms, to which she is subject, frequently requiring the most prompt medical attention. In consequence of this, and with a prospective view to any possible emergency that might arise respecting the care of the Royal Person of the King, we understand it is in contemplation to submit a Bill to Parliament, providing against such an occurrence should it take place during the Dissolution. The matter, however, is not yet finally decided upon.

The Bombay and the Charles Grant East Indiamen, homeward bound, about which some fears were entertained, as they were something out of time, we are happy to find have safely arrived in the Downs. They left St. Helena the 28th of March, at which time there were at that Island the homeward-bound China ships—Lowther Castle, Bridgewater, Vansittart, and Herefordshire. From Bengal there were at St. Helena—the Thomas Grenville and Carnatic from Bengal.

The Carmarthen and Huddart, from Bombay home, had sailed from St. Helena the 27th of March.

MAY 20,

LONDON MARKETS.

TUESDAY, 19.

COTTON.—The arrivals of Cotton in England for some weeks past have been most extensive; the markets have in consequence become heavy; the prices a shade lower. The quantity of Cotton lately arrived here from India will consist of 21,000 bags Bengal, 3900 Surats, and a few Bourbon. No declaration has however been made by the East India Company. The purchases of Cotton since our last consist of small parcels too trivial to mention, with the exception of about 200 Bengals, taken for exportation, at 10d. to 10½d.

SPICES.—The extensive sale at the India House took place last week; Pepper, Company's, nearly all withdrawn; the Cinnamon sold 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. under the last sale prices; the Cloves at a reduction of 3d. to 4d.; the Mace a shade higher; Nutmegs at the advance of 6d. to 8d. on last sale prices; the latter being nearly at the rate of the previous currency by private contract. The following are the particulars:—

6000 bags Pepper, Company's, put up at 9d.; about 600 only sold at 9⅛d.; remainder withdrawn—1341 ditto Licensed, sold 8⅝d. to 9d.—422 bags Cinnamon, 120,000lbs. 1st. 13s. 8d. to 14. 1d. per lb.; 2d. 11s. 2d. to 12s. 4d.; 3d. 9s. 9d. to 11s. 5d.; broken and small, 10s. to 10s. 2d.—447 bags Cloves, 100,000lbs. good Amboyna, 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d.—270 packs Mace, 30,000lbs. 1st 9s. 9d. to 9s. 10d.; 2d. 3s. 10d. to 9s.—400 packs Nutmegs, 30,000lbs. garbled, 7s. to 7s. 2d.; ungarbled, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.

SALTPETRE.—The Indian Sale consisted of 1000 tons Company's, of which 613 sold 40s. 6d. to 41s.; 387 tons were refused; 230 tons Privilege sold 39. 6d. to 43s. 6d. The prices since the sale are a shade higher.

RICE.—The sale at the India House, and the other two public sales of Friday, went off at a depression of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; they consisted of above 7000 bags; the ordinary sold 17s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

THE QUEEN.

The following was the Court Newsman's Circular last night :—

" The Duchess of Gloucester, after her return from Windsor on Monday evening, on a visit to the Princess Sophia, on learning that her beloved Mother was indisposed, repaired to the Queen's Palace, and remained in close attendance upon her Majesty till midnight, in conjunction with her Royal Sisters. The express direction of the physicians attending her Majesty, that she was to be kept as quiet as possible, during Monday, were strictly adhered to. The Royal carriages did not take up and set down from the grand entrance as is customary, but from the side, or lodge door, with the different branches of the Royal Family. The Princesses remained with the Queen till she became composed.

" The Prince Regent, the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, and Sussex, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, attended the Palace, to make their dutiful inquiries. The Palace was thronged in the course of the day with Nobility and all clases, leaving their names, and making their inquiries."

A report that her Majesty was not so well in the afternoon, was refuted by the circumstance of the Prince Regent's having a large evening party. His Royal Highness visited the Queen about four, and his carriage drove into the Court-yard. The Royal Dukes, who came on horseback, alighted at the side door. But we understand, that her Majesty, though recovering from his immediate illness, is in a very precarious state, and that her weakness increases with every attack. She is extremely anxious for the return of the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, with their Duchesses. When free from pain, she appears cheerful, particularly if any of the Royal Family are present.

The departure of the Prince and Princess of Hesse Hombourg, which had been positively fixed for Monday next—the father of the Prince having deferred an intended journey, for the sake of receiving the interesting couple—is now indefinitely postponed.

This morning the following Bulletin was issued respecting the health of the Queen:—

" Queen's Palace, May 20, Twelve A. M.

" The Queen has passed a tolerable night, but her Majesty is not quite so well to-day as she was throughout the whole of yesterday.

" F R. MILMAN.
" HENRY HALFORD."

PLYMOUTH, MAY 18.—Sailed the Lady Lusington, Dormer: and Castle Forbes, Frazer, for Bombay; and the Cyrus, Fleck, for Ceylon.

MAY 21, 1818.

" The Funds continue very steady; the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt now purchase daily 16,000l. of the new 3½ per cent. Stock."

We publish to-day from the Caraccas Gazette Extraordinary, an account of the military proceedings of General Morillo up to the 16th of March. It certainly appears, from these details, that Bolivar had advanced considerably after the action near Calabozo in February. In fact, the dispatch of Brigadier Latorre mentions the enemy as having retreated from Victoria, and that town is not more than 15 or 20 miles from the capital. It is evident, however, that he was not able to follow up his successes, for we subsequently find him retrograding upon Villa de Cura, which place, also, he was forced to abandon.—From that town, the last of Morillo's dispatches (March 16) is dated. Between those periods, therefore, of the 12th of February and 16th of March, there had doubtless been some considerable fighting, and for a time, at least, the advantages were on the side of Bolivar, or he could not have occupied Victoria, nor Morillo have found it necessary to retreat as far as Valencia. In the neighbourhood of this latter place, Morillo was probably reinforced, and in his turn became the assailant, driving the enemy before him to Villa de Cura; and the reader will perceive, in his dispatch, dated Lagua, March 15, he announces his determination of pursuing them to the Orinoco. Bolivar may consequently find it prudent to return to Angostura, and there recruit his followers, after the losses he must have sustained.

" MADRID, MAY 5.

" Letters from Cadiz of the 28th ult. announce nothing positive relative to the maritime expedition, of which it appeared, that the Russian squadron, recently purchased, was to have made part. No serious preparations indicated either its destination or the time of its setting sail. The troops cantoned in Andalusia, would be more likely to threaten the frontiers of Portugal than the republican pretenders of Buenos Ayres. Very extraordinary rumours have been circulated here, within these few days: much is said of an event which is about to take place between the Government of Buenos-Ayres and the Court of Brazil, and it is even said, that the King, John VI. has been acknowledged constitutional King of South America."

DEAL, MAY 20.—Arrived the Edward, Johnson, from Newcastle, and sailed for Bombay.

The Speke, Quintin, from Bengal, is arrived off the Start; sailed 30th December.

MAY 22, 1818.

This morning the following Bulletin was issued respecting the health of the Queen:—

" Queen's Palace, May 22, Evening, A. M.

" The Queen was not quite so well yesterday evening as her Majesty had been in the morning; but her Majesty has been refreshed by some good sleep last night.

" FR. MILMAN.
" HENRY HALFORD."

21 MAY.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS D[illegible] AT ONE.

Omnium 0½ ⅝ ⅜ prem.
3 per Ct. Red. 78⅛⅝
3 per Ct. Cons. 79⅜⅝⅛
Do. for Acc. 79⅝⅝
3½ per Cent. 89⅛
4 per Cents. 97¼ 97
5 per Cents. 108 11/84 108
India Stock 233
India Bonds, 100 101 pr.
Ex. Bills (2d) 19 21 pr.
Long Ann. 20 5-16 ⅜

22 MAY.

Omnium 0⅛ prem. 0 ¾ ¼ dis.
3 per Ct. Red. 78¼ 77¾
3 pr. Ct. Cons. 79⅛⅛ 79⅝⅜
Do. for Ac. 79 11/84 78 37/48
3½ per Cent. 87⅞
4 per Cents. 97 96¾
5 per Cents. 108 107 7/8
India Stock ——
India Bonds —— pr.
Ex. Bills (2d) 21 19 pr.
Long Ann. 20 3-16 ¼

MAA 19.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the nuptials of the Honourable Colonel Seymour to Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley, daughter of the Marquis Cholmondeley, his Lordship on the happy occasion gave a grand entertainment to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and a large party of distinguished personages, among whom were—his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Lord Yarmouth, Lord and Lady R. Seymour, Lord Gwydir, the Bishop of Exeter and the Honourable Mrs. Pelham, Sir Wm. Keppel, Bart, and Sir B. Bloomfield. Soon after ten o'clock the marriage ceremony took place in the blue-room: it was solemnized by the Bishop of Exeter. The Prince Regent gave the bride away. Shortly after the ceremony the happy pair set off for the Hon. Mrs. Lisle's seat at Kingston, where they intend to re main some time. The lovely bride's dress was a white satin slip, covered with rich point lace; headdress, feathers and diamonds.

DEAL MAY 18.—Sailed this morning the Bombay and Charles Grant Indiamen, and the whole of the homeward-bound for the River—arrived the Thompson, from Hull for Calcutta, and sailed; also the Stockton, Harrison, from Calcutta, and sailed for the River.

FALMOUTH; MAY 16.—Sailed the Marshal Wellington, Gordon, for Bengal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 13,

MARRIAGE ACT.

Dr. Phillimore rose, in consequence of his notice, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend certain Provisions of the Marriage Act. His object referred to Marriages both by license and banns. At present by the 11th section of the Marriage Act, all marriages solemnised by license the parties to which were under age, and whose parents did not consent to the union, were declared null and void. The words of the Act were so broad and unqualified, that matrimonial courts were imperatively called upon, when persons under twenty one years of age had contracted marriages without the consent of their parents, to pronounce those marriages null and void, although such persons had been cohabiting together many years, and although there was no disposition on either side to recede from the contract. To avert this scandal was very desirable. The remedy (an obvious one) that he meant to propose, was to introduce this limitation, namely, that if proceedings were not had in the matrimonial courts during the minority of the parties, or a year after their Majority, it should be considered a good and valid marriage. That was the extent of the alteration in the Marriage Act which he had proposed to recommend; but he had been since so much pressed by several persons to engraft on it another measure respecting marriages taking place by banns, that he had determined to propose a provision to correct the evils connected with that part of the subject. By the provisions of the Marriage Act, the banns were required to be published in the church of the parish to which the parties belonged, and it was enacted, that after their publication, it was not necessary to give proof of residence. The consequence was, that it was an evil of every day occurence, that in popular places marriages were daily contracted, where there had been no residence of the parties. To remedy this evil he meant to introduce a clause to protect persons under twenty-one years of age, who might be so entrapped into a marriage, by rendering it competent to a matrimonial court in cases in which a minor was married without the consent of parents, and where there had been no residence, to pronounce the marriage null and void; adding, however, on the principle of the *regulation in the*

other case, that it should not be competent to the court to pronounce such a sentence after the parties had cohabited for a year.

Leave was granted to bring in the Bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE REGENT.

Lord Castlereagh presented a Message from the Prince Regent to the following effect:—

"GEORGE P. R.

"The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that he has given the consent of the Crown to a marriage between his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and her Serene Highness the Princess Marie Louise Victoire widow of the late Prince of Leiningen and sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and of the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg of Saalfeld The Prince Regent is persuaded that the consent which he has given will be acceptable to the House of Commons, and hopes that they will enable him to make suitable provision for the intended marriage."

Lord Castlereagh moved an address of Thanks to the Prince Regent for his most gracious Message, and to assure his Royal Highnes that the House would immediately proceed to take it into consideration.—Agreed to.

MAY 15,

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Mr. Howorth rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, in consequence of the recent transactions in the East Indies. Aware, as he was, how little the affairs of India were understood in that House—aware, as he was, of the indifference, not to say the apathy with which the affairs of India were viewed in this country, he should have abstained from troubling the House on the present occasion, had it not been for his conviction of the extreme importance of the late occurrences in that quarter of the world, as connected with the interests of England. The object he had in view, was purely information. He wished for the production of such documents as might enable the House to form a correct judgment of the causes which had led to the present state of Indian Affairs. So far back as the year 1784, the late Lord Melville had brought forward several resolutions on the subject of India, which had received the sanction of Parliament. One of those resolutions was, that to pursue the extension of the British Empire in India by conquest, was unbecoming the character and honour of the country. Ten years afterwards, in 1793, that resolution was embodied in an Act of Parliament; and was now an Act of the Legislature. It certainly did appear very extraordinary, that the Governments of India should have been peculiarly circumstanced from that period to the present, that they had uniformly found themselves under the necessity, greater or less, of violating this Act of the Legislature. Whether the operation were directed in India, East, West, North, or South, the truth of this assertion would be realized and confirmed. He was sure that if any Honourable Member, not familiar with the transactions in India, were to take up the Map and see how comparatively limited our possessions were when that Act was passed, and how enlarged they were at present, he would be surprised to observe that an Act of the Legislature intended to prevent the extension of the British Empire in India, had been followed by effects so opposite to those which might have been expected from it. The present war in India was called a war against the Pindarries. It was known to every one, that on the decline and fall of the Mahommedan Empire, a great number of Chieftains set up for themselves, each at the head of a small band of followers. They subsisted by pillaging their neighbours' and their descendants were now called Pindarries. The Northern parts of India abounded with them. They collected annually in immense numbers, then divided into distinct bodies, carried on their operations in various directions, committed every species of plunder and outrage, dispersed as soon as they were attacked, and re-united whenever the danger with which they were threatened by their assailants was over.—The British army at present in the centre of India was avowedly there for the purpose of extirpating these robbers—a purpose which, from its constitution, and from the nature of their habits, it did not seem very well calculated to perform. And although we had declared, that our hostility was directed solely against the Pindarries, it was evident that the Mahrattas did not believe us; for the fact was, that the power against which we avowed our intention of acting, was the only enemy that we had not met in the field. We had fought the Peishwa, Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, and every power but that identical power which we professed to attack. He hoped that the motions which he was about to submit to the House would obtain their concurrence, were he to state no further grounds than this—that the Governor-General of India was in the field with near 100,000 men, at a distance of 1000 miles from the capital of Bengal, in the heart of the Mahratta Empire, having possessed himself of the capital of Holkar and Scindia; that troops were marching in every direction throughout India, and that all the Mahratta Powers were in arms. Surely it was not too soon to apply for information to know the cause of these events. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by making the following Motions:—

"1st. That there be laid before the House, Copies or Extracts of all Advices received from the Government of India, relative to the Origin and Progress of the Discussions which terminated in Hostilities with the Peishwa.

"2d. That there be laid before the House, Copies or Extracts of all Advices received from the Government of India, relative to the Origin and Progress of the Discussions which terminated in Hostilities with the Rajah of Berar.

"3d. That there be laid before the House, Copies or Extracts of all Advices received from the several Governments of India, respecting the Aggressions of the Pindarries.

"4th. That there be laid before the House, Copies of all Treaties concluded between the British Government in India and the Native Powers since the year 1804."

Mr. Canning said, that he was disposed not only to concur in the motions made by the Honourable Gentleman, as far as it was possible to do so, but to give the fullest explanation of which the subject was susceptible. He said, that he was disposed to concur in the motions of the Honourable Gentleman, "as far as it was possible to do so;" but, with respect to that which related to the Rajah of Berar, there was no information to communicate to the House of the sort required by the Honourable Gentleman. All that was known was, that he was in actual hostility with the British; but nothing had transpired as to the causes of that hostility. With regard to the first of the Honourable Gentleman's Resolutions, he flattered himself that it would be in his power to make a full and satisfactory return to it; and he was persuaded that it would appear to the Honourable Gentleman, when he should be in possession of the Papers, that, until the Peishwa rose in hostility against us, we had been guilty of no other fault, except perhaps that of placing too confident a reliance on his good faith. As to the Honourable Gentleman's second motion, he had already observed, that no information had been received on the subject, and he hoped, therefore, the Honourable Gentleman would withdraw it; assuring him, that whenever it should be in his (Mr. Canning's) power to communicate information on the subject, he would intimate the same to the Honourable Gentleman, in order that if he chose he might move for its production. With respect to the Honourable Gentleman's third motion, he agreed with the Honourable Gentleman, that subjects connected with India were little understood in that House, and that it was very irksome to enter on any topic before an unwilling audience; nevertheless, if when the information came before the House, the Honourable Gentleman wished for the discussion of it, he should be very happy to meet him upon it. In the mean time, he could not allow what the Honourable Gentlenan had already said, to pass with a single remark. It was undoubtedly true, that the Pindarries were not a great substantive state. But when the House were informed, that for two following years, the Pindarries, possessing power amply sufficient for the purposes of destruction, broke into the British territories with fire and sword, committing the most horrid atrocities, and producing the widest and most complete desolation, they would allow that there was abundant cause for the efforts of the British Government to extirpate a host which had proved so fatal to its neighbours, whether under British or Indian sway. He could assure the House, that in what he had just said, he by no means overstated the facts, as they would appear when a return was made to the Honourable Gentleman's motion. As to the Hon. Gentleman's fourth motion for the production of the Treaties with the Native Powers—he had not the slightest objection to it; and those Treaties, especially that with the Rajah of Berar, would fully explain our relations with the powers in question, up to the breaking out of the war. With respect to what had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman on the subject of our general policy in India, no man could concur more cordially than he did in opinion with the Honourable Gentleman, that the pacific and the forbearing, was the true and advantageous, as well as the moral policy of our Government in that Empire. But the Honourable Gentleman knew as well, and much better, than he did, that with every disposition on the part of the British Government in India to bear and forbear, causes of serious difference would occasionly arise, which no prudence could anticipate, and no wisdom avert; and that the position of the British power in India, was such, that whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the way in which it had arrived at its present height, there could be none as to the necessity of adopting every proper measure for its preservation.

The first motion was then agreed to; as were also the third and fourth, Mr. Howorth having withdrawn the second; expressing at the same time, his sense of the extreme importance of the subject, and his intention of bringing it under the consideration of the House, as soon as the necessary information should be accessible.

MARRIAGE ACT.

Dr. Phillimore brought in a Bill for amending the Act of the 20th G. 2d, for the better prevention of Clandestine Marriages. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, and to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—18th MAY.

Mr. Canning obtained leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts with respect to certain marriages contracted and performed in the British territories in the East Indies. The Bill was introduced, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and to be printed.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR BILL.

Mr. Brougham, in moving the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Education of the Poor Bill, said, he must entreat the attention of the House for a few moments upon the general object of the Bill. In consequence of discussions which, for the first time, had excited the attention of the House and of the country to this subject, it was impossible for him to give any idea of the large mass of information which had been sent to the Committee. It seemed as if a new light had burst upon the country, and abuses were discovered were none had been suspected to exist. The consequence of inquiry into the subject was, that persons who were themselves trustees, persons who by succession came to be trustees, persons well disposed to the interests and education of the poor, and indeed persons of all descriptions, had communicated their discoveries to the Committee, and in a few days a great and important accession was thus made to the information of the Committee. The Committee had been much occupied in examining returns, and classifying the results, and many more and stronger abuses were disclosed by this examination than he had mentioned on a former occasion. In those returns there were, however, some ominous, some most suspicious, omissions. Generally speaking, those reverend persons shewed great zeal and alacrity in making returns, and he could now give them more credit on this ground than he had done before. But there were some extraordinary omissions. There were no returns from places of which complaints had reached the Committee, which he had in his eye, and which the Committee had in their eye. From those places the reverend persons concerned had withheld the returns. He hoped that this hint would reach those persons, and that they would, in less than ten days, make the necessary returns. If not, if they did not disclose the facts known to them upon this subject—whether good nature, or negligence or unwillingness to get into quarrels, or, what approached very nearly to corruption, base servility to a patron, induced them to withhold returns, they might be assured that the abuses he alluded to would not escape detection; for the Committee were already in possession of evidence of those abuses, and the consequence would be that the eyes of the Committee, instead of being fixed exclusively on the abuses themselves, would be directed to the Reverend persons who concealed them. He should now only mention one or two gross instances of abuse which had been lately discovered, and he would appeal to some members of the Committee who were present, if they ever knew any cases so palpably gross. The Bill had been softened and restricted by the House after he had introduced it, but he hoped no further restriction would take place either in that House or elsewhere. He mentioned the cases he was now to bring forward in order to make an impression upon the House which would encourage and support another measure, if, what he prayed God to avert, any misadventure should be fall this Bill. In Hertfordshire, a salary of 14l. was provided for several scholars in Cambridge. No scholars were sent. In Essex, (a member wished the particular places to be named), he would not mention particulars till the parties could have an opportunity of defending themselves. In Essex, in the year 1534, 200 acres had been appropriated for education: no school was kept. In Devon, 170l. were appropriated. Only two or three scholars were taught, while, according to Lancaster, or Bell's system, 150 scholars might be taught. (Hear, hear.) In Lancashire, from 200l. to 300l. were in trust for a school. A school had formerly been established: there was now none. In Devonshire, lands worth 1,000l. a year were let by the worshipful Corporation for 4l. a year.—(Hear, hear!). The heirs of noble persons, who were trustees, had given the lands to the steward, the steward had let them to an inferior Agent, the Agent to a person of whom they heard a good deal on another question—he meant the gamekeeper. Scholars ought to have been sent to Cambridge from this institution. None had been sent for 100 years. In Lancashire there were charity lands, for 70 years back, worth 100l. a year, for which 20l. per annum were paid.—(Hear, hear.) In Nottinghamshire, very ample funds were stated by the reverend reporter to have been "sold or alienated in a shameful way." An Attorney had fully stated the fact, which was more like alienation than any think else. The subject had been let at a pepper-corn rent for 990 years. In Worcester the principal master had 100l. the other master had 30l. 300l. a year were applicable to education. The number taught ought to be nearer 4,000 than 3,000, There was no one scholar.—(Hear.) There were many more cases, but he would not weary the House with them. They were only repetitions of the same gross abuses. There was another kind of abuse which he even dreaded to mention. Leases worth 1,000l. a year were let for a term of years as long as the funds of Nottingham, for 3l. or 4l. a year. They were so misapplied by agents or tools who got into trust for the very purpose. But not many days would elapse when the House would have a special report upon the subject. He must again say, that he was most anxious that the Bill should not be crippled by any further restrictions. If any restrictions, restraints, or exceptinos, were attached to it elsewhere, let others have the glory of them; that House would, in tenderness to the objects of their interposition, and in regard to the Commissioners, intrust them with the same inquisitorial powers which they themselves possessed. He had one word more to say as to the six Commissioners to be appointed, as this was perhaps the last time he should have an opportunity of adverting to that part of the subject. He emplored of the Right Hon Gentleman opposite to consider that all would depend on the personal characters of those appointed. (Hear.) It had been first intended that they should be named by the House. It was next urged by reasons, which he certainly thought very strong, that Ministers should name them. He hoped, however, that there would be no jobbing in the selection. Some of the Commissioners were to have no salary. The appointment conferred no patronage. Of the persons whom he had heard suggested, he could say noth ng but what was respectful. But as nothing was to be received by the appointment but labour, he begged leave to address himself to Ministers, and to express his own willingness to undertake the part of a Commissioner. (Hear.) The Committee had taken the point into consideration, and thought it fair that he should offer himself, as having a title to be one of the Commission; and if he had the good fortune to be named, he should most willingly take an active part, but only on the terms he had mentioned. If even Members of Parliament were excluded, although among those he had heard mentioned was one of the most respectable Members of that House, yet he should still hope to have the refusal. He felt most deeply and from the bottom of his heart anxious for the success of this inquiry; and he was therefore willing, for the sake of the security which his personal exertions would give, to make a temporary retreat from other business. He felt this a very delicate subject; but he could not, in duty to the investigation he had originated, refrain from saying what he had said. (Much cheering.) He again expressed his hope that the measure would find no interested opponents elsewhere. In that House there was none particularly connected with the abuses which were the objects of the Commission; but he looked confidently for the special and strenuous support of the heads of the Christian Church. The Gospel was emphatically styled the Gospel of the poor. Surely the heads of our great establishment for teaching the Gospel could not fail to exert all their powers in providing that the poor should not be robbed. (Hear.)

The Bill went then through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

NINETEENTH

Calcutta Lottery,

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 593, Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 281 and 1047, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 544, 1732, 1930, 2902 and 5063, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 425, 1040, 1647, 2351, 2436, 2996, 4224, 4913, and 5078, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 3083, Prize of 20,000 Sica Rupees
Nos. 1932, 2227, 4184, 4243 and 4468 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 149, 3419 and 3475, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 174, 398, 1226, 1554, 2566, 2701 and 4721, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

☞ *The 10th Day's Drawing will take place on the 13th Instant.*

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BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, 12, SEPTEMBER 1818.

THE H. C. extra Ship Lady Lushington, from London 4th May and Madeira 31st May, has arrived this morning. She left the Castle Forbes at Madeira. The following is a list of her passengers.

Lt. Col. Gifford. Miss Gifford. Mrs. J. Sandwith. Mrs. F. Sandwith. Miss Sandwith. Miss Comyns. Miss Carter. Mrs. Erskine. Miss Clunes. Capt. Morse. Mrs. Morse. Miss Morse. Lt. Newton. Mr. Boye. Lieut. Dundee. Asst. Surgeon Griffith, H. M. 47. Messrs. Matthison, Sandwith, Hemming, Finlay, Luyken, Kensington, Hallum, Billamore, *Cadets*. Mr. John Black, *Free Mariner*. Six Midshipmen for the Bombay Marine; and fifteen Marine boys.